

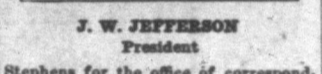
Labour Department Report on Trades Unions for the Year 1921

WAGE MATTERS ARE BEFORE MEETING OF THE ALLIED TRADES

A condemnation of the board of trade deputation to the board of control asking the latter to re-consider its decision regarding the payment of 50 cents per hour to city laborers, and strong disapproval of the action of the Ottawa Electric Railway in announcing part payment plan for its employees, before the award of the board of conciliation was made known were two of the important features of the regular meeting of the Allied Trades and Labor Association.

OTTAWA TYPOS IN ANNUAL ELECTIONS

Mr. J. W. Jefferson was elected president of Ottawa Typographical board, was, to say the least, unexpected. Comrade Draper thought it better to get at the very bottom of things before criticizing, but Delegate Jennings on behalf of the railwaymen, explained matters, and stated that he thought something deeper than appeared on the surface was the motive. Tom Moore said that there used to be a time when men appealed to conciliation board for increases, but now things were seemingly reversed.



J. W. JEFFERSON President

Stephens for the office of corresponding secretary and chairman of the executive by a majority of 19. Following are the other results: Mr. Lewis Moisan was elected vice-president by a majority of 26 over Mr. Geo. Payette, with a total of 192 votes.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE FOR BENEFITS IN LABOR BODIES

INTERESTING FIGURES ON THE UNION MOVEMENT IN CANADA

The information contained in the Eleventh Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the year 1921, which has just been issued by the Department of Labour, shows that trade union membership has suffered a heavy loss during the year. The total membership of all classes of trade unions in Canada at the close of 1921 stood at 313,320, comprised of 2,668 local branches, and indicates losses during the year 1921 of 60,622 in members and of 250 in branches.

1911, 133,132; 1912, 160,120; 1913, 175,799; 1914, 166,163; 1915, 143,343; 1916, 160,407; 1917, 204,630; 1918, 248,887; 1919, 378,047; 1920, 373,842; 1921, 313,320.

Trade Union Membership by Provinces. The 2,668 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion are divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 1,105; Quebec, 497; British Columbia, 240; Alberta, 216; Saskatchewan, 163; Manitoba, 159; Nova Scotia, 151; New Brunswick, 127; and Prince Edward Island, 10.

Trade Union Membership in Chief Cities. There are in Canada 31 cities, a decrease of four, having not less than 20 local branch unions of international and non-international organizations and independent units. The 1,412 branches located in these cities represents 56 per cent. of the local branches of the unions above mentioned, and contain approximately 40 per cent. of the trade union membership in the Dominion, as reported from the head offices of the central organizations.

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CONVENTION STOOD FOR FREE SPEECH

Guelph.—At the 12th annual of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario here, condemnation was expressed for municipal officials for preventing free speech, the cities of Guelph, Kitchener, Welland and Toronto being particularly mentioned. The meeting adopted a resolution putting the convention on record as standing for free speech so long as speakers kept within the law.

Officers Elected. The following officers were re-elected: President, James Marsh, Toronto; vice-president, Dr. J. E. Hett, Kitchener; secretary-treasurer, Jos. T. Marks, Toronto; executive committee, J. A. P. Hayden, Ottawa; W. Baxter, Kingston; C. Liebner, Peterboro; J. A. Lafreniere, Brantford; H. Kerwin, Toronto; W. Allan, Niagara Falls; W. A. St. Catharines; J. McCall, Welland; J. T. Stoss, Brantford; W. Gay, Guelph; W. Smith, South Waterloo; S. L. Ireland, Stratford; W. H. Stewart, London; W. Stokes, St. Thomas; A. Carroll, Windsor; C. Coshore, Owen Sound; J. Nichol, Thorold; A. Jackson, Orillia; D. Kennedy, Midland; W. Everett, Cobalt.

LEVERHULME SAYS SUCCESS ATTENDS CO-PARTNERSHIP

Toronto.—Lord Leverhulme, the noted English labor reformer and head of the world's greatest soap and fish industries, who is here on a business mission for a few days, gave an interview last week. His lordship voiced a grievance against the British trade unionists who have prevented him from inaugurating his 8-hour day plan at Port Sunlight. "The unions say any work done after certain hours of the day is overtime and they are not willing to consider the plan I proposed for four shifts a day of six hours each," his lordship explained.

"Employers generally are now more favorable towards the co-partnership plan of employment than ever before," his lordship observed, "but it will take twenty years to build up the spirit of co-partnership. The plan is not practicable with all classes of industry, as for example, in farming. At the same time employers who think there will be an immediate lowering in the cost of production as soon as they offer a share of their profits to their employees are doomed to disappointment. Some employers expect co-partnership to work as simply as dropping a cent in a slot machine and pulling out the result from a ready drawer. It is not so, but there will come under any well organized co-partnership scheme, such loyalty and better service from the staff as will tend to bring production costs to the lowest basis.

"I am a firm believer in co-partnership. I have had the plan in operation for ten years, and I can say it is achieving my most sanguine expectations. Co-partnership solidarity is not proved in years of prosperity, but in years of adversity, such as we had in the past years, has the strength or co-operation proved itself most clearly."

UNEMPLOYMENT PEAK IS PASSED

The Dominion is now in debt to the province to approximately \$1,200,000 for unemployment relief. This sum includes unemployment accounts generally but is chiefly on account of the higher cost of carrying on public works in winter. A supplementary estimate will be presented for this amount.

Ron James Murdock, minister of labor, gave these figures in the house of commons. He added that already \$500,000 had been voted for relief during the past fiscal year.

The statement was made in connection with a vote of \$100,000 for unemployment relief during the current year, and William Irvine, Labor Calgary East, asked how the minister expected to get along with that small amount in view of the large expenditure this last winter.

"If next winter is anything like last," responded Mr. Murdock, "of course, we cannot get through on it. But it is reasonable to be optimistic and to hope that conditions will be improved materially."

MINERS' EXPENSES FOUND TO BE HEAVY

Springhill, N.S.—After deductions for rent, coal, doctor, union and society dues, an taxes, one Springhill miner with a family of seven had left for other expenses an average of \$4.97 per week from January 15 to May 5, 1922, according to a statement filed by Arthur Bonnyman, local miners' spokesman, before the Scott Conciliation Board, which is investigating the dispute between the Nova Scotia coal operators and the miners.

The chief fault of philosophy is that when you are climbing you don't need it, and when you're going downhill it won't work. We can understand almost everything except the argument that world conditions should make a \$15 apartment rent for \$60 the month.

NINE HOUR DAY AND WAGE DECREASE FOR OTTAWA ELECTRIC RY MEN

A very substantial reduction in the rates paid by the Ottawa Electric Railway to its employees, together with the rejection of the eight-hour day demanded by the men, is contained in the majority report of the board of arbitration, which is signed by the chairman, Mr. Alex. Smith, and Mr. George D. Kelley for the street railway company, and which was deposited with the minister of labor.

MINIMUM WAGE OF TEXTILE WORKERS

Notice has been received by textile manufacturers in the Ottawa district that a meeting of the provincial minimum wage board will be held in Toronto, June 1, to deal with the question of wages paid to textile workers. The board has made an order regarding the minimum wage to be paid employees in textile factories, but it will not become effective until the manufacturers and employees have an opportunity to make any representations they may desire.

TO BE MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

Halifax.—A majority report by Chairman D'Arcy Scott and John E. Moore, company representative, and a minority report by Isaac MacDougall, representing the miners, engaged the attention of the members of the Scott conciliation board here, it is understood. The board has finished its sittings as such, following an investigation of the wage dispute between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its coal mine employees, during which the board visited the coal fields of the province of Cape Breton Island and also in Pictou and Cumberland counties.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM OVERSEAS

The Daily Herald, organ of the Labor party in London is to live. In its announcement the paper says:—After some weeks of doubt and hesitation, weeks of great stress and worry, we are able to announce that the Daily Herald is to continue as the mouthpiece of organized labour in these islands.

SHEARERS REFUSE CUT

London.—A Renter despatch from Sydney, New South Wales, states that shearers and other pastoral workers in all states except Queensland, will refuse the federal arbitration court's award fixing the wages of shearers at thirty-five shillings per hundred. They will insist on payment of wages as fixed by the Queensland arbitration court, which recently refused an application by employers to reduce wages, on the ground of the continued high cost of living. Graziers declare that the decision of the men will be a death blow to arbitration proceedings.

LARKIN TO BE CANDIDATE

Dublin.—The Labor party will nominate seventeen candidates for the coming Irish elections. The candidates include James Larkin, the former head of the transport workers' union, who recently was released from prison in the United States on a writ of habeas corpus.

THE ENGINEERS FAIL TO AGREE

London.—Another breakdown of the negotiations in connection with the engineering dispute in this country has occurred. Representatives of the Amalgamated Engineers' Union and the employers met today but failed to reach an agreement. They separated after the employers had rejected counter-proposals submitted, and no further meeting was arranged.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF

London.—The strike of electricians against the seven per cent. wage reduction has been declared off, according to a Reuters despatch from Melbourne. This action was taken owing to the fears that an extension of the strike would disorganize industry generally.



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The Canadian Labor Press

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A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There is food for thought in the annual report of the Department of Labour on Labour Organizations in Canada during 1921. The membership in Trades Unions has dropped away to some extent but there are several reasons which account for this deterioration. With better times, no doubt, the membership will jump in excess of the former figure. An introductory note by the Labour Department to its report says:—

"That the industrial depression which during the year 1921 proved so general throughout the continent of North America, as well as in other countries, had serious effect on trade union activities is reflected by the information gathered for the Eleventh Annual Report on Labour Organizations in Canada. The year 1921 has been regarded by experienced trade unionists and others as the beginning of the period of test. Many apparently who during the war period joined old or new unions did so solely for the purpose of sharing in the benefits which were then being secured by collective bargaining, and later dropped from the ranks of the organized rather than pay the contributions required. Then there are also those who, unable to secure employment, find it impossible to pay the regular contributions, and consequently in due course are suspended from their respective organizations. During the four years from 1916 to 1919 inclusive trade union organization in Canada made much progress, each year showing a considerable increase over its predecessor, until in the latter year the record was reached, the total members of all classes of labour bodies operating in the Dominion being reported as 378,047. In 1920 there was a reduction in membership of 4,205, but the number of branches showed a gain of 71, the respective figures being 373,842 and 2,918. The year 1921 shows very heavy losses in both membership and local branches, the decreases being 60,522 in members and 250 in branches. The largest loss occurred in the membership of the international organizations, the falling off being 44,351 members and 232 branches. The non-international bodies, though having a gain of five branches, lost 926 members and the reported membership of the independent units was 15,545 less than in the previous year, the main decrease being occasioned by the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union which reported a loss of 13,000. The reported membership of the National and Catholic unions, which have established a federation to further the interests of these bodies, was the same as in 1920, viz., 45,000, and the One Big Union membership at the close of the year was understood to be approximately 5,300."

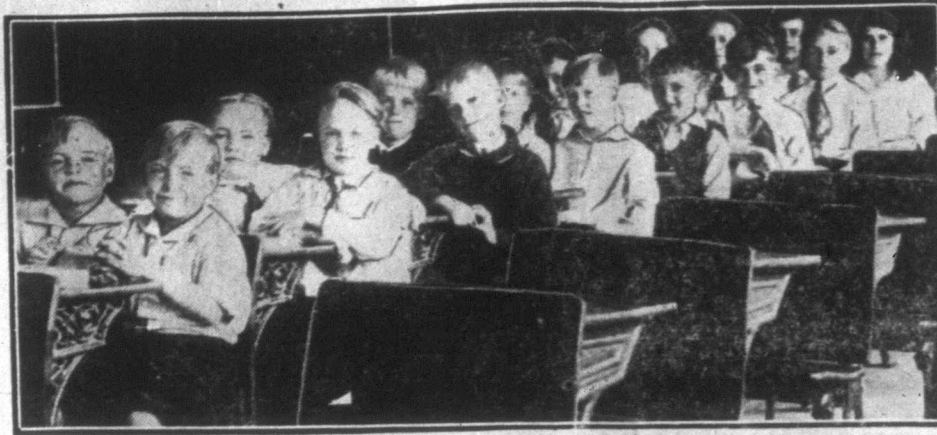
MR FIELDING AND LABOR

Canada's Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. Fielding in discussing labor and capital, made a plea for a better understanding between the two and insisted that no one should expect the laboring man to go back to pre-war conditions. He said:—

"If labor at times seems to be unreasonable, let us not forget that, in the days that have gone, too often the working-man, so-called, did not receive a fair share of wealth which he has created. Too often he saw his employer grow rich and prosperous while he had little more than an existence. There had been a happy change in this respect. We cannot return to pre-war conditions. The working man's position has advanced. His standard of living has improved. He is unwilling to go back to pre-war conditions and nobody should expect him to be content to do so. He has a right to expect better conditions for himself and his family than in former days. But he has duties to perform on his part.

"Labor has come to a sense of its power. Has it come to a sense of the responsibility and duty which should always accompany power? We cannot doubt but the mass of the working men, as we call them, wish to be good citizens of Canada. They hold interests in common with other classes of the community. They have wives and mothers and children to protect, and protection for these can only come when law is upheld and order observed. There are so-called labor leaders who, unfortunately, preach the doctrine that the employer is the enemy of the workman. They preach the doctrine that the working man should play an entirely selfish part, that his duty is to get all he can in the way of wages and give as little as he can in the way of labor. Such men are a menace to the true interests of labor as well as to the interests of society generally.

"There are, fortunately, in Canada, labor leaders who refuse to preach these dangerous doctrines and who, while zealous in defending the interests of labor, are no less zealous in maintaining the interests of society. Let us pray that on this vital question capital and labor may alike recognize their responsibilities that they may put aside every temptation to play a selfish part and co-operate in efforts which will mark Canada in the eyes of the world as a land of peace and progress and prosperity."



Eight pairs of twins attend the same Los Angeles school. Here they are. What a chance to slip something over the teacher.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON TRADE UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

branches, 14 reporting 902 members; Belleville, 22 branches, 16 reporting 1,192 members; Stratford, 21 branches, 15 reporting 1,545 members; Lethbridge, 20 branches, 17 reporting 1,641 members; North Bay, 20 branches, 14 reporting 1,275 members.

Benefits Paid by Central Labour Organizations.

Of the 98 international organizations operating in Canada, 75 made payments for benefits, the aggregate disbursements being \$24,089,836, an increase of \$4,626,226, over the amount expended in 1920. The payments for each class of benefit were as follows:

Death benefits	\$9,674,060
Unemployed and traveling benefits	423,031
Strike benefits	10,161,987
Sick and accident benefits	3,081,039
Old age pensions and other benefits	749,719

Four of the central non-international organizations made payments on account of benefits, the total being reported at \$20,775, of which \$16,440 was for death benefits. This is the highest expenditure ever made by the head offices of these bodies for benefit purposes.

Benefits Paid by Local Branches.

In addition to the expenditures of the central bodies a statement is also published in the report showing the amount paid in benefits for the year 1921 by local branch unions in Canada to their own members. The amount disbursed aggregated \$1,503,288.

Other Features of the Report.

In addition to the statistics furnished, the report contains much general information as to the activities of organized labour in Canada as well as references to important labour events in other countries. As a directory of trade unions the report is very complete, containing particulars of every known local trade union in Canada, and also lists of central organizations and delegate bodies, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers for the year 1921. A chapter in the report is devoted to a class of organized wage-earners who do not belong to the organized labour movement, and include mainly associations of school teachers and government employees. In all there are 41 such bodies having a combined reported membership of 43,288.

depends on the spirit in which the necessary things are done. Even he thankful that your means are restricted, for then your problem will be a simpler one than if you had all the money you wish you had. Necessity is an able assistant to any sort of teacher, and besides it is you the children want rather than the things you think you would like to give them.

CHINESE SAYINGS.

The boxer's fist and the singer's lip must be in constant training.
The lady who sells fans often shelters her head from the sun with her hand.
When the thunder is very loud there is very little rain.
When the water has receded the stones will appear.
It's no use staying the horse to fatten the mule.
Time flies like an arrow, days and months, like a shuttle.
The dog understands his master's mood.

THE DRIFT TO CANADA.

The New York Herald: In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, more than 100,000 persons officially described as emigrants left the United States. How many of these went to Canada is uncertain. The records show that many American farmers who go over the border to settle do not remain there. A fair percentage do stick, however, some retaining their American citizenship and some becoming British subjects. Yet the movement as a whole never became formidable. It settled down to a migratory swaying to and fro that left no deep impression on either side of the line.

THE UNSPOILED WILDERNESS.

It is impossible to describe this wonderful waterway with any degree of satisfaction. Nature having been so generous in beautifying and adorning it and having dowered it with so many gorgeous scenic effects, including rugged promontories, intricate channels and narrows, and vast amphitheatres of open water. This entire district is so full of interest and altogether so charming that to go there once is to want to return and take your friends. The air is dry and bracing, and a sure cure for hay fever. There is no end of good fishing—deep fishing for big fish and fly fishing for black bass. And for those who do not wish to fish, there is motor-boating, a row or sail, bathing and dancing, lawn tennis and other pastimes. And always there is the wild-wood that welcomes, rejuvenates and sends the visitor home with happy memories. The principal gateway is Midland, 101 miles north of Toronto and reached by the Grand Trunk. Free copy of interesting publication with map and list of hotels sent for the asking. Write to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

PARENTS AS EDUCATORS

COMPANIONSHIP WITH CHILDREN

By Katherine Beebe.

Too much cannot be said concerning the real companionship between parents and children. I emphasize the "real." Those fathers and mothers who have practised this companionship through their children's unfolding years seem almost to hold them in the hollow of their hands. These fortunate young people simply do not want to do the things which would grieve or distress the ones they love best, and in addition are so well equipped with vital interest in the better and finer aspects of life that the less desirable makes no effectual appeal. I have seen this happen over and over again, and one mother of five splendid children said it was as certain as that two and two made four. Given this real companionship by their parents and a mutual sharing of the best things in home, books, music art, nature and humanity during eighteen or more plastic years and children are bound to turn out well.

This sort of companionship is no casual or haphazard thing. The parents who realize its value and mean to have it at any price are willing to play, really play with their babies, to keep on playing with the little ones; to give hours of time to the older ones, and to live on such friendly terms with their children from the beginning that spontaneity, originality, initiative and enthusiasm are never repressed. Tender love, real living sympathy with the child's point of view, active participation in whatever interests him, doing things together, these are the precious secrets of those parents whose children when grown are still their dearest friends.

It is from the first a question of being willing to pay the price. When one sees on every hand boys and girls whose friends and interests are all outside of home, who seem entirely at liberty to choose their own occupa-

FREE "HOOTCH"

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A CANADIAN QUOTATION.

Wanted, a noble man. Not one who from a favored place Claims kindred and a worn-out race; Whose empty titles, ancient name Are all his wealth, are all his fame; But one whose usefulness men see, Though humble may his station be; For such will bless on every hand His friend, his home, his native land. This is the noble man. —Walter A. Ratcliffe.

Well, why shouldn't a man give his wife an allowance? Heaven knows she makes allowances for him.

Life is a funny proposition, and about the only women who can't afford a maid are those who need one.

We are at a loss to understand how anything so practical and sensible as radio ever became a popular fad.

This put-and-take business is beginning to affect the collection plate. Too many put a nickel and take a quarter.

The nations are inclined to be generous, but Germany is warned that the line of least resistance is a chalk line.



Wash Day and Backache

WASH day is the least welcome day of the week in most homes, though sweeping day is not much better. Both days are most trying on the back.

The strain of washing, ironing and sweeping frequently deranges the kidneys. The system is poisoned and backaches, rheumatism, pains in the limbs result.

Kidney action must be aroused—the liver awakened to action and the bowels regulated by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This favorite prescription of the well known Receipt Book author will not fail you in the hour of need.

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LITTLE JIMMY—JIMMY FEELS THAT HE DESERVES IT

GO OUT AND FIND JIMMY. I SENT HIM OVER TWO HOURS AGO FOR SOME SUGAR AND NOW I CAN'T MAKE MY CAKE WHEN YOU FIND HIM I WANT YOU TO PADDLE HIM GOOD!

THIS IS TOO MUCH I'LL TAN HIM PLENTY!

HERE IT COMES CATCH IT!

'AW-YUH MISSED IT!

I DON'T NEED TO TELL YOU WHY I AM GOING TO PUNISH YOU!

'EE-YOWP!

NO SIR, ITS CAUSE I MISSED THAT BALL!

THERE ARE MATCHES AND MATCHES

You've bought the kind of matches that break—that won't strike—that fizzle out. And the dangerous kind from which the heads fly and explode. They are the kind you often get when you merely ask for matches. But say Eddy's Safety Matches and the salesman will give you real matches—full boxes of value-for-money lights. Every Eddy Safety Match ignites when you strike it on the box. Every Eddy Safety Match is good for a light—and there is no dangerous after glow.

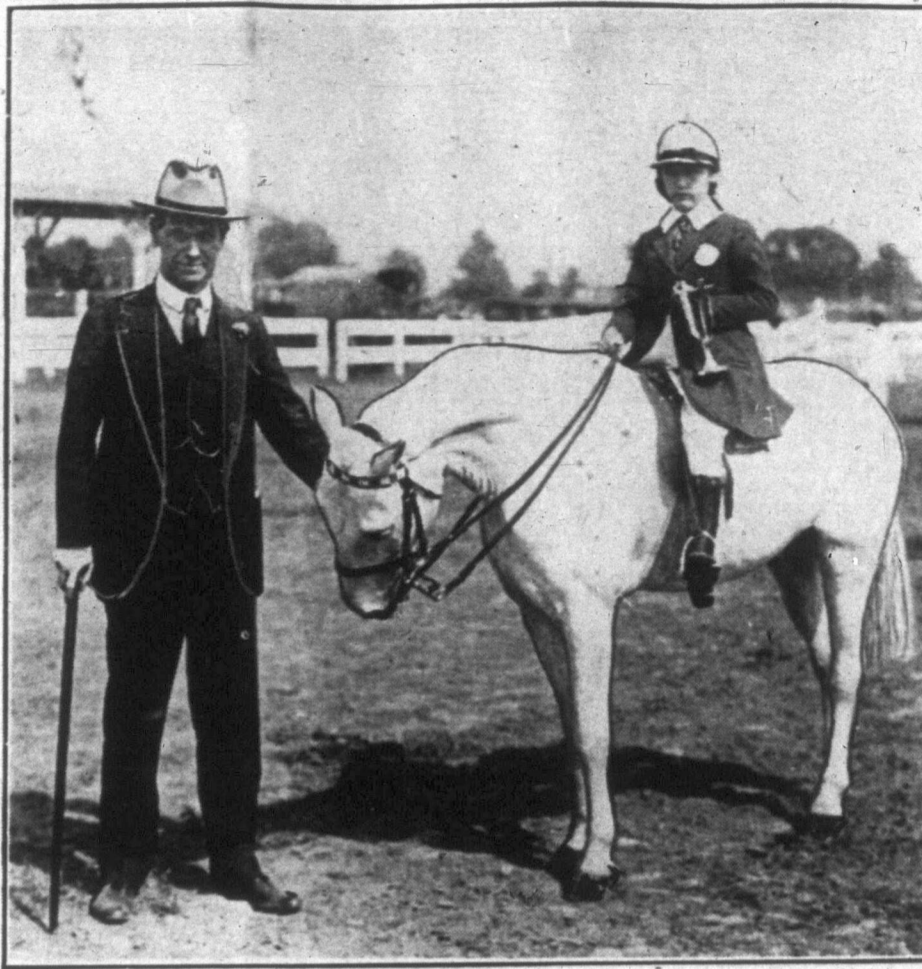
Say Eddy's Next Time and Note The Difference in the Matches.

THE E. B. EDDY CO. HULL Limited CANADA Made in Canada for Canadians

PICTORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS



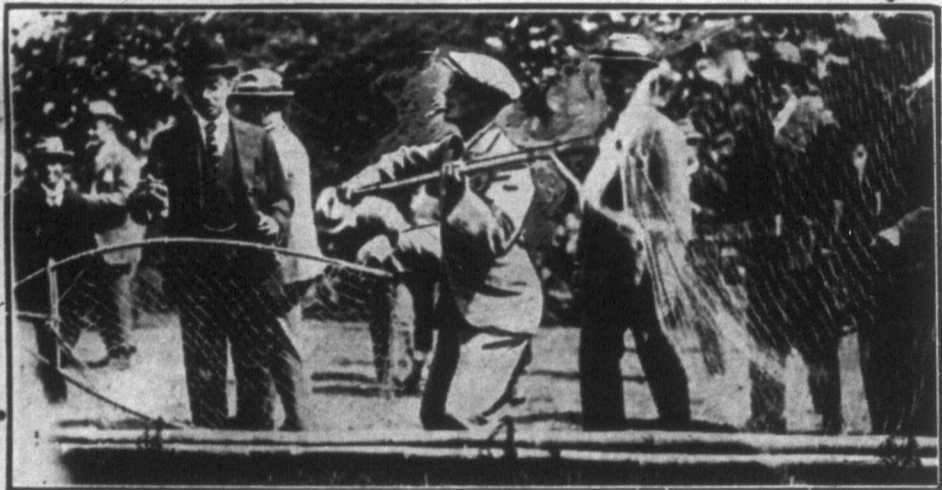
New York state troopers inspecting all that remained of 150 quarts of whiskey, found in the wreck of an aeroplane which crashed down near Croton-on-the-Hudson. The pilot, who is believed to have flown from Montreal, escaped.



Katrina McCormick, with her father, U. S. Senator Medill McCormick, riding her prize-winning pony, Ojai.



Another proof that skirts are longer.



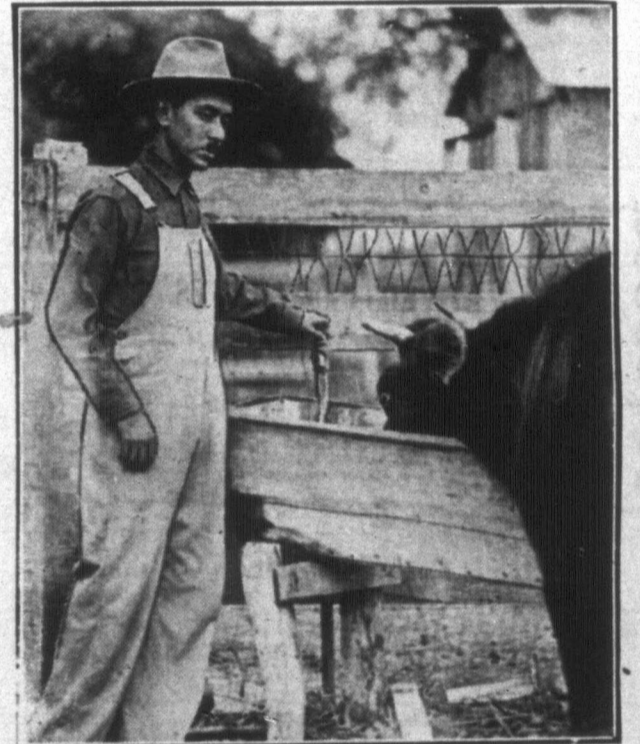
He's catching wild ducks, not butterflies. Prince of Wales plays Japanese net sport at Haha Beach. He ate his duck too.



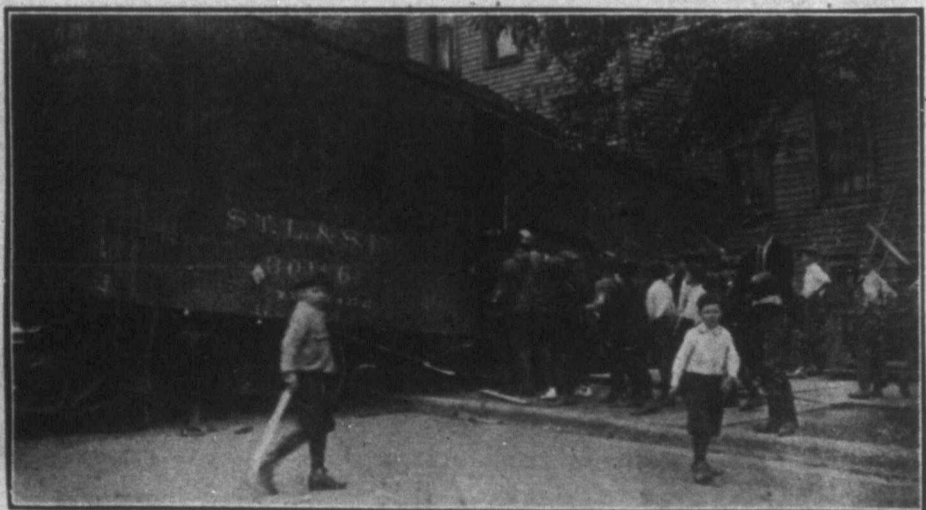
Spring is in the air—and the love of dancing. These girls have been touched by the Spirit of May.



United States honors Canadian dead. General Pershing and two officers in front of Canadian Pacific Memorial in Windsor Station, Montreal.



General Candido Aguilar, former leader of the Carranza army in Mexico, and afterwards foreign secretary, now prefers his farm to public office.



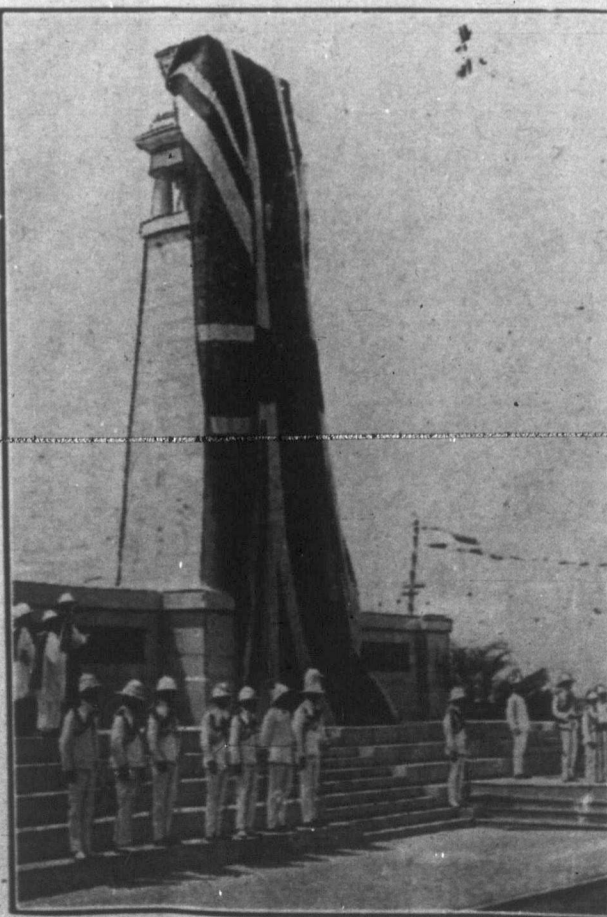
Freight facilities too near. This car plunged from a Chicago embankment and smashed house foundations.



Two Queens, Mary of England and Elizabeth of Belgium, driving together in Brussels.



The body of Major-General McAndrew, General Pershing's right-hand man in the war, arriving at the Maine Memorial, in Arlington Cemetery.



Prince of Wales unveils the Straits Settlements war memorial in Singapore.



An English long jumper. This Manchester University girl jumped 13 feet 3 inches.

FINANCE MINISTER'S BUDGET AS IT IS

NEW TAXES IMPOSED.

New domestic taxes announced by the Minister of Finance in his Budget address Tuesday were as follows:
 Sales tax increased by 50 per cent.
 Passenger automobiles—5 per cent. up to \$1,200; 10 per cent. above \$1,200.

Confectionery—5 per cent.
 Ale, beer, etc.—15 cents per gallon.
 Mineral waters and other soft drinks—10 cents per gallon.
 Cheques—2 cents up to \$50; 2 cents on each additional \$50.
 Insurance—5 per cent. on premiums paid to unlicensed companies.
 Telegrams and cables—increased from 1 cent to 5 cents.
 Transfers of stock—increased from 2 cents to 5 cents per share.
 Beet-sugar—40 cents per 100 pounds.
 All the foregoing are under the Special War Revenue Act.
 Banks—1 per cent. on circulation. This is now offset by exemption under income tax, but the exemption is to be removed.
 The following reductions of customs duties were announced:

FARMING INDUSTRY.

Mowing machines, harvesters, binders and reapers, reduced under the general tariff 2½ per cent.
 Cultivators, harrows, horse-rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders and weedeaters, reduced under the general tariff 2½ per cent.
 Ploughs and threshing machines, reduced under the general tariff 2½ per cent.
 Milking machines, reduced under the general tariff 5 per cent.
 Vegetable grading machines, reduced under the general tariff 5 per cent.
 Nearly all other agricultural implements are reduced under the general tariff 5 per cent.

There is a corresponding reduction on these articles under the British preferential tariff, but practically all are imported under the general tariff. Tractors for farm purposes valued at \$1,400 or less, and parts thereof, are now free by order-in-council. It is proposed to make these articles free by act of Parliament.

Wrought iron tubing four inches and under in diameter is reduced five per cent. under both the preferential and general tariffs.
 Wrought iron tubing over four inches and not over ten inches is reduced five per cent. under the preferential tariff.
 Tools are reduced five per cent. under the preferential tariff.
 Harness is reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff.
 Farm wagons are reduced 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff and 2½ per cent. under the general tariff.

TARIFF REDUCTIONS.

DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Paper milk bottle caps are reduced 7½ per cent. under both the preferential and general tariffs.
 Glass milk bottles are reduced 5 per cent. under both tariffs.
 Dairy tin hollowware and cans for milk and cream are reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff and 5 per cent. under the general tariff.
 Milking machines are reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff and 5 per cent. under the general tariff.

FRUIT-GROWING INDUSTRY.

Fruit grading machines are reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff and 5 per cent. under the general tariff.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Machinery for saw mills is reduced 2½ per cent. under the general tariff.
 Wrought iron tubing four inches in diameter or less is reduced 5 per cent. under both tariffs.
 Tools and cut-dogs are reduced 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff.

MINING INDUSTRY.

Porcelain parts of pumps are reduced from 20 per cent. preferential tariff and 50 per cent. general tariff to free under all tariffs.
 Wrought iron tubing reduced, on tubing over four inches and not over ten inches, 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

Gasoline over 725 specific gravity and not exceeding 730 is reduced from 2½ cents per gallon to 1 cent under the general tariff.
 Manila rope not exceeding 1½ inches in circumference is made free of duty to all fisheries. (Under the present tariff, it is free only for holding traps used in the lobster fisheries.)
 Oiled clothing is reduced 2½ per cent. under both tariffs.
 Oiled hats are reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential and 5 per cent. under the general tariff.

PLUMBING INDUSTRY.

Wrought iron tubing and tools reduced as stated with the other industries.

GENERAL.

Certain liquid medicines, non-alcoholic, are reduced 35 per cent. under the preferential tariff and 20 per cent. under the general tariff.
 Cocoa, unsweetened, reduced 1 cent per pound under the preferential tariff.
 Cocoa, sweetened, reduced one-half cent per pound under the preferential tariff.

Cocoa in powder form reduced 5 per cent. under the preferential tariff, and preparations reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff.
 On refined sugar the preference is increased from one-quarter of the general tariff to practically one-third off.

Enamelled ware, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.
 Rubber clothing, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.
 Cotton fabrics, gray, bleached or dyed, reduced under the preferential 2½ per cent.
 Corsets and cotton clothing reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Flannels, hosiery, mohair, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.
 Alpaca and Italian linings, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Woolen fabrics, woolen clothing, cloths, doukims, cashmere, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, K.O.F., reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.
 Rubber clothing, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.
 Knitted goods, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Boots and shoes, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.
 Collars and cuffs, reduced under the preferential tariff 5 per cent.
 Blankets, cotton, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.
 Clothes wringers, 2½ per cent. reduction under both tariffs.
 British "movie" films will come in at reduced rate.
 Dairy tin hollowware reduced 2½ per cent. under preferential tariff and 5 per cent. under general tariff.

Automobiles are now entitled to be entered as settlers' effects by farmers only. It is proposed to admit automobiles valued at not more than \$1,000 by other settlers, as well as by farmers. It is also proposed to admit boats for fishing purposes by settlers as settlers' effects.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.

Acts of last session regarding consular certification, valuation for duties, and limiting depreciation on foreign exchange to 50 per cent., are all repealed.

Goods Marking Act repealed, but marking made permissive at option of Government.
 Importation of many kinds added to prohibited list.
 Drawback schedule revised.

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30,000 ISLANDS—GEORGIAN BAY

The lover of Nature has to search further and further for the unspoiled wilderness as the years go by. Every year miles and miles of the "forest primeval" are being sacrificed to the onward march of civilization. Soon the majority of the great Northland's forest playgrounds will be things of the past, and the sportsman and the wilderness lover will have to go farther afield to find the unbroken haunts of their furred, feathered and furred friends. Nesting in the midst of the green wilderness of the Timagami Forest Reserve (300 miles north of Toronto) lie some gigantic oaks with their insuperable legs and arms and feelers, the Lake Timagami.

A manufacturer says 85 per cent. of the people can drive a car. He means that many can sit at a steering wheel and trust to luck.

People soon grow tired of chasing Hollywood. They want too much general condemnation and not enough horrible details.

WHO DISCOVERED THE BRITISH ISLES

From the Christian Science Monitor.

If anyone were to ask us who discovered America, we should all be able to answer on the spot; but we might not be so ready with an answer if the same question were put to us about Great Britain. And yet the British Isles were, once upon a time, as unknown to the Greeks and Italians, and other peoples living round the shores of the Mediterranean, as America was to Europeans, before they sailed across the Atlantic.

That call of the distant land which came to Columbus, and stirred within him the spirit of adventure, came in a similar way to a Greek seaman named Pytheas, who lived a few hundred years B.C., so he sailed from his home port toward the west; and, after an absence of some years, returned to give his fellow countrymen the first direct news of Great Britain, as well as of the wide North Sea and Arctic regions.

The Little World of Antiquity. Before giving a further account of this bold mariner, it must be explained why it was that his people and their neighbors knew so little of the countries beyond their home borders.

History and trade began long ago in the distant east, and there was a busy commerce carried on in the Mediterranean and along the caravan routes into Asia for many generations before there was any acquaintance, except by rumor, with the territories that spread over the west and north of Europe. There were ancient tales

of a land where day and night were mingled, some news from the Arctic north having filtered through; and it was believed that up there people slept for six months in the year, but the world of the west, beyond the Pillars of Hercules, the old name for the rocks that overlook the Straits of Gibraltar, was quite a sealed book, except to the Phoenicians.

These intrepid pioneers of commerce were bringing tin from the Cornish mines and amber from the Baltic, in very remote times. Now the rich Phoenician traders of Tyre and Sidon must have had a great deal to tell their home folk about distant lands and their inhabitants, but they were so selfish and so jealous about their trade, so determined not to have any rivals in business, that they kept all they knew to themselves. They said everything they could to discourage others from following their example and told all sorts of incredible tales about the difficulties and dangers they encountered. So the dwellers by the Mediterranean shores remained in ignorance, content to picture the world as a round flat plate encircled by a broad, even rim of ocean, with the pillars of Hercules bounding the west.

Greeks Copy the Phoenicians. But the Phoenicians were not forever to have it all their own way in keeping secret the routes of their trading expeditions. The Greeks were a cultured people and they awoke to the desire to go in search of distant regions full of unknown people and animals, and could no longer be satisfied with fanciful and untrustworthy tales. So, about the time that Alexander the Great was preparing to march into Asia with his armies, Pytheas was making ready for a very different kind of expedition in a contrary direction.

It must have been an exciting moment for him when he weighed anchor at Marseilles, his port of start; he knew not how vast was the ocean, how wild its storms, nor how perilous the lands that lay before him. But he had his good ship under him, and the stars to guide him, for the heavens were the only compass in those days. With a daring which, perhaps, we can hardly appreciate, he followed in the track of the old Phoenicians and sailed out fearlessly beyond the Pillars of Hercules, into the ocean that he had never seen before. He skirted the south shore of Spain, the Turkish of the Bible, sailed past the capes of St. Vincent and Finisterre, braved the Bay of Biscay he came to Brittany. Then he crossed to Britain and anchored somewhere off Kent. He now travelled about the country and went on foot into Cornwall.

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